

## THE TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY MORNING, JUNE 12.

For City Intelligence, see first page.

## TO OUR PATRONS.

The great extent of our edition compels us to put THE TRIBUNE to press at 12 o'clock midnight, before we have received our Washington advices. These arrive very soon after, are immediately prepared and put in type, and the matter inserted in a second edition of our paper a few minutes after 1 o'clock. It is possible, therefore, that some of our patrons may receive the same article in two successive papers in one edition of one morning, and in another of the next, as we take out articles to make room for our Washington letters. If any do so, this will be at once explained and apologized.

**Wanted, an Agent for the Tribune for the City of Providence, R. I., and vicinity.** To an active, energetic, upright man, favorable terms and a good list of subscribers will be given. Apply immediately.

**Wanted also, a good Agent for the Tribune at Catskill, Kingston, Troy, Rochester and Buffalo.** Also, at Philadelphia, Baltimore and Washington. Any one qualified, trustworthy, and disposed to embark in a steady, productive business, will receive every encouragement. Apply soon.

**"FAN THE EMBERS."**—Our readers will have observed by our Washington advices that Mr. Charles Jared Ingersoll—the gentleman who once publicly declared "if I had lived in the days of the Revolution, I would have been a Tory"—after first voting with the Free States to rescind the Gag Law, has moved a reconsideration of the decision, and thereupon threw the House into confusion and convulsion, wasted one day, and then commenced an endless speech about Abolition, Whiggery, British philanthropy, and the like, which was just in its opening, having scarcely reached nineteenth when the House adjourned.

Let the People mark the men who are wasting their time and money in desperate attempts to exasperate local jealousies, create heart-burnings, and obstruct the progress of public business. Brand them!

**"Vindex"** is perfectly right in principle, but we are wholly unacquainted with the facts set forth by him. We certainly believe it disreputable in Women to countenance known libertines, male or female, by attending their Lectures, Theatrical or other performances. If the Lecturer on the occasion referred to is in character and morals such as "Vindex" asserts, we might or might not have felt constrained to state publicly the fact, as a reason why Women should not be among his auditors. But in the case of the German dancer, her depravity is so open, notorious, blazoned, gloried in, that there can be no doubt at all as to its being a legitimate subject of public remark. To search out the concealed depravity of those who assume to enlighten or edify the public, is quite another matter.

## A NATIONAL BANK.

There are some facts connected with the history of this Country which, while they are beyond dispute and well nigh unimpeachable to sophistry, are in danger of being forgotten or overlooked from their very notoriety. Appealing, as they do, directly to the common sense and right reason of the People, we cannot consent that they be overlaid at this time.—We therefore briefly reproduce them.

1. From the close of our Revolution in 1792—3 to 1791—eight or nine years—we had no National Bank or any central agency for effecting Exchanges and providing a Uniform Currency for the Government and People. During this period there were very few Banks in the Country—indeed, scarcely one—and the depreciation of the Government or Continental issues had discredited all Paper Money whatever. That period was a Loco-Foco Millennium; and, if the doctrines of Deaton, Gouge & Co. are sound, it should have been one of unequalled prosperity. Yet History unequivocally informs us that the direct contrary was the fact—that throughout that period the want of a convenient, adequate Currency was everywhere felt in the paralysis of Enterprise, the discouragement and decline of Industry, and the universal prevalence of thriftlessness, bankruptcy and pecuniary suffering.

2. At length a National Bank was established; and instantly the whole Country felt the genial impulse. As if by magic, Industry, Enterprise, Commerce, started into life and activity. A sound, convenient Currency and cheap Exchanges were the foundation of this electric movement. For twenty years, through foreign and domestic difficulties—Revolutions and Wars in Europe and on the ocean, Embargoes and Insurrections at home, that Bank steadily upheld the National Credit, kept, transferred and disbursed the Revenue without the loss of a dollar or the cost of a cent, and afforded a Circulating Medium of par value throughout the Union. During the twenty years of its existence, the National Debt was steadily reduced till it was nearly extinguished.

3. A Recharter of the Bank was defeated in 1811, through a combination of political and personal hostility. The House was in its favor and the Senate divided; the casting vote of the Vice President killed it. Three years from that day saw the Currency again denigrated and depreciated, the Banks unable to pay specie for their notes, (though they had found no difficulty while there was a National Bank;) a heavy National Debt rolling up with frightful rapidity; Public as well as individual credit prostrate;—in short, Chaos came again.

4. Party spirit was cast aside, and the tested, approved remedy for Currency disorders again resorted to. A National Bank was chartered; and soon the struggling, shapeless elements began to resolve themselves into more into form and order. After a temporary check, caused by the incapacity of the officers first selected to conduct the Bank, it was fully organized and entered upon the discharge of its duties. The local Banks were gradually, steadily brought back to Specie Payments; the National Finances once more assumed a healthy aspect; the heavy Public Debt was funded and steadily reduced year by year, until, before the charter expired, every dollar had been paid. Again were the Revenues of the Government collected, transferred and disbursed in the equivalent of Specie for twenty years—in all about three hundred millions—without the loss or the cost of a dollar.

5. Such was the condition of things when Gen. Jackson commenced his "experiment" of "improving the currency" by destroying the National Bank. A Public Debt reduced from over one hundred millions to a rapidly diminishing fraction; a Currency more convenient and equal than any other portion of the world has ever known; Specie Payments everywhere maintained for a long series of years; Exchanges uniform beyond precedent; and a Paper Medium equal in value to coin in every part of the Country. Five years of experience from the Veto of 1832 sufficed to change all this to derangement, obstruction, depreciation, bankruptcy and general distress. The sum of our Currency System being destroyed, a midnight darkness soon settled upon the face of the Country.

6. The magnitude of the evil has at length wrought in part a cure. The architects of National ruin are overthrown. The steadfast opponents of the experiment and experimenters are called by the People to assume the conduct of the Government. What shall they do? We say unhesitatingly—GIVE THE COUNTRY A NATIONAL BANK; she needs it—expects it—desires it. Deliberate long and earnestly upon the details; hear every man's suggestions, with a firm resolution that the Bank now to be erected shall be the best ever made, and that its advantages shall accrue to and be felt by the whole People. But on the main point let there be no doubt, no hesitation. The drooping, unwarmed Industry, the crippled Commerce, the prostrate Enterprise, the disorganized Currency of the Country, all require a National Bank.

**MAIL CONTRACTS.**—Among the documents communicated to Congress by the President with his Message, were several papers from the several Departments appended to the general statement from each. One of these from the Postmaster General states that the Mail Contracts for New-York and New-England (all of which expired on the 30th of June last) amounted heretofore to \$745,446 per annum. Of these, 770 routes, which heretofore cost \$672,488, have been reduced at an aggregate cost of \$24,033, giving a net saving of \$146,455, or about 22 per cent. This cost may be slightly increased by necessary improvements on some routes, but probably not so as to reduce the saving below 20 per cent. Good for Honest Frank Granger!

Sixty-two routes remain unlet, simply because the P. M. General will not submit to flagrant extortion. They are Railroad and Steamboat Routes, which were last taken for the aggregate sum of \$110,253, but for which \$165,811 is now demanded—an increase of near 50 per cent. For example, the New-York and New-Haven mail has cost \$10,000 per annum; the bid is now \$25,000! From New-Haven to Hartford, the Railroad has had \$5,000; it now demands \$8,000; the Springfield and Worcester Railroad asks an increase from \$4,000 for a daily to \$21,000 for a two-daily mail; and the Utica and Syracuse, Syracuse and Auburn, and other Railroads demand similar additions, although there is a decrease in the Post Office Revenue on nearly every route. We trust this attempt at extortion—apparently preconcerted—will be defeated.

The actual deficiency in the Post Office Revenue on the 1st of February last was, as nearly as can be ascertained, \$354,996.

Mr. Whittlesey, Post Office Auditor, reports that the most energetic measures are now in progress against delinquent Postmasters, of whom there are no less than 3,337, apparently indebted to the Government in sums varying from a few dollars to many thousands. A great part of this is of course hopelessly lost; but a considerable portion will be collected by systematic and resolute exertion.

**VERMONT.**—The Council of Censors recently elected for the Green Mountain State, met in the Senate Chamber on Wednesday, the 24 inst., and was organized by the appointment of Joseph D. Farnsworth, President. Rules were adopted and a committee appointed to report business. Resolutions were presented of inquiry as to the expediency of amending the Constitution of the State: 1. To secure a more equal representation in the Legislature; 2. Extending the term of Senators to three years; 3. Providing for the election of Sheriffs and Justices by the People; 4. Making more permanent the office of Judge of the Supreme Court; 5. Requesting the State Treasurer to report the amount due the State from towns, State Attorneys and Judges; 6. As to the expediency of changing the annual election from September to November; 7. As to whether any person holding office under Congress during the last septenary has held any legislative, executive, or judicial office in the State. Standing Committees were appointed and directed to make the inquiries especially belonging to each. The Council then adjourned to meet at the same place on the Wednesday following the second Thursday of October next.

**NEW-HAMPSHIRE.**—Aggregate vote for Governor for each candidate at the March Election:

For JOHN PAGE, (Opposition incumbent).....29,116  
For ENOS STEVENS, (Whig candidate).....21,230  
Majority for Page.....7,886

There were about 1,000 scattering, mainly Abolition. Gov. Page's Message asserts that the act of Congress of 1836 by which the Surplus Revenue was apportioned among the States was intended to direct strictly a Deposit and not a Distribution. He is mistaken. The bill originally contemplated Distribution in terms, and was only changed to Deposit to conciliate Gen. Jackson.

Mr. CLAY, it will be seen, has submitted his Land Distribution bill—one of the wisest and most beneficial measures of a long and useful public life. It goes through this time, and no mistake. We deeply regret that the Country has not two Henry Clays; she cannot well spare one from the Senate, but she needs another in the House.

**FLORIDA WAR.**—T. S. JESUP, U. S. Quarter-Master General, reports a deficiency of \$440,000 in the funds appropriated by the last Congress for the prosecution of the Florida War through 1841. He states that Congress cut down the appropriation so much below the estimate last winter; just as if reducing the appropriation would reduce the amount required,—while the real effect is apt to be just the contrary. Gen. Towson, Pay-Master General, likewise reports a deficiency of \$335,593 in his department; but whether in addition to the foregoing does not appear: we hope not.

**FROM HAVANA.**—Files of Havana papers up to the 20th of May have been received at New-Orleans. They contain but little news. Yellow fever had been prevalent for some days, but was rapidly abating. Several American Captains and Seamen had suffered from its attacks. Among the details is noticed that of Capt. NICOLAS, of the ship Caravan. One of the earliest acts of Gov. Valdez's administration has been the establishment of free schools for indigent children. Business is reported as being very dull.

**FROM ANTWERP.**—The French Government has received a telegraphic despatch announcing several battles between the 3d and 9th of May, between the forces under the Duke de Nemours and a body of the enemy in which some five hundred Arabs were killed. The Governor and the Duke were to embark for Mostaganem on the 14th.

**FIRE DEPARTMENT.**—In our last, we carelessly set down the opposition vote for Chief Engineer as cast for Zopher Mills, instead of Jesse Brush. Mr. Mills was the first candidate for Assistant Engineer on the regular anti-June-Bug ticket, and elected by the very highest vote cast for any candidate.

We are indebted to the courtesy of a member of the Department for an early transcript of the canvass, but we have unluckily mislaid it. The full vote for Chief Engineer was Anderson 936, Brush 330; majority 606.

**CASE OF MRS. GAINES.**—The celebrated case of Caroline Barnes and others vs. Myra Gaines, at New-Orleans, was brought to an unexpected termination for the present, on the 18th inst., by the jury declaring it impossible for them to agree on a verdict. The case will therefore have to undergo a new trial. The jury had been out for about 22 hours.

**TEMPERANCE AMONG VICTORIA'S SUBJECTS.**—It is said that there are in London and the suburbs fifty total abstinence societies, with 20,000 members, of whom 3,000 are reclaimed drunkards; in the country ninety societies, with 40,000 members, of whom 4,000 are reclaimed drunkards; in Scotland 150,000 members, and in Ireland 5,500,000.

Mr. The Commercial Emporium, or Sangers' Guide to the most fashionable Hotels, Theatres, Museums, &c. of New-York, has just been published by G. F. H. Youngs, Clinton Hall. It has some good points and many imperfections, being quite too small for the plan, and apparently somewhat partial in its commendation.

The "New-York Military Magazine," devoted exclusively to military affairs, has issued its first number, which gives fair promise of a good work. We erred in saying that its price was \$5; the Prospect informs us that it is only \$3 per annum. Office 114 Nassau-street.

**CONFESSIONS OF THE ST. LOUIS MURDERERS.**—It is said that Brown and Madison, two of the negroes convicted of having borne part in the late atrocities at St. Louis, have made full confessions not only of this act but of a long and astonishing course of wickedness, commencing some ten years ago, the disclosure of which will account for many outrages hitherto involved in mystery. The St. Louis New Era says it is understood that they have been concerned in many robberies at that place within the past year—in those at Galena early this spring, and in numberless ones at New Orleans. Probably the whole West and South has suffered from their depredations. They have been engaged, too, in a regular system of operations, by which the slaves of the South were assisted in making their escape to Canada. Brown says that it was on one of these occasions that he committed the only murder that can be charged against him except that of Weaver. He had under his charge a negro from one of the Southern States, who was fleeing to Canada. Some cause led him to be apprehensive of detection, and he determined to make way with the slave. Accordingly, at night he decoyed him to the guard of the steamboat, tipped him over into the water, and that was the last he heard of him. Brown admits the justice of his sentence, and consoles himself with the idea, that his wife and child are left in independent circumstances—the fruits of years of villainy.

**EXTRAORDINARY SEICIDE.**—Early in the morning of Monday, the 29th ult. Daniel Savage, a carpenter in Boston purchased some arsenic, carried it home and exhibited it to his wife, telling her that he was going to take it and asking for a tumbler to mix it in. Like a duffer wife she got the glass and ran up stairs to tell her neighbor, Mrs. Lovett, that her husband was going to take poison. They both came down, looked on while he mixed the draught and coolly saw him drink it. He swallowed the poison at about 6 o'clock in the morning and died in terrible agonies at about 12. In reply to the question why she did not prevent him, his wife said she "dared not oppose him." Emetics and other remedies were applied, but to no purpose. Six years ago he took a similar dose, but the prompt use of the stomach pump saved him. A question will arise whether the wife, in thus permitting the deceased to destroy himself, has committed any offence at common law.

**UNWELCOME POLITENESS.**—At Fort Wayne, Ind. on the morning of the 28th ult. two strangers were observed waiting on the wharf, where a steamboat soon came up, and one of the hands jumped ashore. One of the strangers politely tipped him on the shoulder and invited him to walk to the Hotel. So insinuating an invitation of course could not be refused; and they all locked arms and jogged along in perfect brotherhood. It turned out that the polite stranger was the United States Marshal for Michigan, and he whose acquaintance he sought was a chap who had been for some time past engaged in robbing the mail in that State by means of a false key. It appears that he was in partnership with a mail-rider in the business; and when suspicion rested on them, he fled and the rider confessed the fact. He was proved and the party, accompanied by the Sheriff, quietly passed out of town.

**SEDUCTION.**—W. Nalan was brought before the Baltimore County Court, on the 8th, at the suit of Mr. Straub, of Frederick Co., Md., for the seduction in 1837 of his daughter, now Mrs. Agnes Benard. Damages laid at \$1,000. This was one of the usual cases in which a second first ensures the affections of a young woman under the pretence of honorable courtship, and then consummates her disgrace and degradation by solemn promises of speedy marriage. A child, since dead, was the fruit of their intercourse. It is the first instance we recollect of a suit for seduction brought after the woman seduced has been honorably married to another. The Court properly decided that the breach of promise could not now be taken into account, and the jury gave a verdict for the plaintiff—damages \$400 33.

**DUEL.**—It is said that Mr. Samuel Wright, well known in this city as a merchant, formerly of the house of Magie & Wright, residing at Savannah, and subsequently of the house of Wright, Taylor & Co., of Liverpool, has been killed by a Mr. Okie in a duel, at New-Orleans, fought with rifles. The duel was caused by certain articles published in a Vicksburg paper, said to be furnished by Mr. Wright, attacking the credit and standing of some mercantile house, of good reputation.

**LEGAL DECISION.**—The suit instituted by the Merchants' Bank of Baltimore, against the Farmers' Bank of Virginia, to recover the sum of \$40,000 upon the check of Steinberger, the celebrated dealer in cattle, and which has occupied the attention of the Baltimore County Court for the past two weeks, was on Tuesday decided in favor of the plaintiffs, the jury returning a verdict for the full amount claimed.

**THE SUSQUEHANNA COAL TRADE** is becoming brisk at various points in the rich valley of the Susquehanna. It is yet in its first infancy, but there can be no doubt that, when time, extensive capital and general business prosperity shall have fully exercised their developing influences upon it, an immense amount of wealth will be diffused and an extensive coal market called into existence. The three great Anthracite Coal-fields, whose western mining districts find an easy outlet by the Pennsylvania and Tide Water Canals, have begun to develop their treasures, and the Bituminous mines on the Juniata and Western Branch are likewise giving indication of active preparations in that quarter.

**ANTHRAKITE COAL.**—This newly discovered coal has been received and used at Natchez, the papers of which city say that it emits no smoke, and burns as freely as Pittsburgh coal with a pale white blaze. It is anthracite, and contains sufficient gas to make it highly inflammable, with so little bitumen as to make it scarcely smoky at all, and with a tendency of combustion which makes it last much longer than ordinary coal.

**MURDER.**—Three men are in jail at Peru, Miami Co., Ind., waiting their trial for murder. They are a father, son and an intended son-in-law. The difficulty which caused the murder is said to have originated from an engagement between the daughter of the father and the person murdered; which had been broken up by the family. The daughter was subsequently engaged to be married to the person alluded to, which caused the difficulty, and cost the original lover his life. No names are given, but the parties are represented to be of disreputable standing.

**MORE WESTERN MURDERS.**—An affray occurred between several gentlemen at Louisville, Ky. in which one of them called Gas Peters, was stabbed in the breast by Reuben Rhynus and so dangerously wounded that he was not expected to survive many hours. Rhynus and two or three others concerned were promptly arrested and committed to jail.

**FIRE.**—The Factory occupied by Messrs. Wakelee & Shelton in Huntington, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 5th inst. The fire broke out in the dye shop. It soon communicated to the main building and the entire contents with the books and papers of the firm were consumed. It is not known how the fire originated. Loss estimated at \$5,000—no insurance.

Mrs. Gove delivered a lecture on the "Rights of Women" at Baltimore this week.

William C. Bryant is touring in the West.

## SECOND EDITION.

By this Morning's Southern Mail.

Correspondence of The Tribune.

Washington, Thursday, June 10, 1841.

In the Senate, to-day, memorials for a Bankrupt Law were presented by Mr. EVANS, PRENTISS and YOUNG; also by Mr. BUCHANAN, for duties on Wines and Silks, and by Mr. BORTS, from the Legislature of Massachusetts, for a distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands.

## DISTRIBUTION.

Mr. CLAY, of Ky., according to previous notice, introduced a Bill for the Distribution of the proceeds of the sales of the Public Lands, which received its first reading and was laid over till to-morrow.

Mr. HENDERSON introduced a bill to establish a uniform system of Bankruptcy, which was read twice, referred to the Judiciary Committee, and ordered to be printed, after a debate of some length as to the propriety of action on this subject at the present session.

Mr. RIVES introduced a resolution, previously noticed, to refer to the Committee on Foreign Affairs the parts of the President's Message relative to that subject. Here a very interesting debate took place in relation to the McLeod case, in which Messrs. BUCHANAN and RIVES participated.

Mr. BUCHANAN opposed the course of our Government towards the British in relation to this case, particularly the late correspondence of Mr. Webster with Mr. Fox, and also Mr. Webster's instructions to the Attorney General to attend his trial, &c. To this Mr. RIVES replied in his accustomed eloquent and able manner, defending the course pursued as worthy of a free nation, in magnanimity, justice, and desire of honorable peace with all nations of the earth. There has, as yet, been no action on the resolution.

A great speech is expected from Mr. Choate to-morrow on the same subject.

In the House, to-day, on motion of Mr. FILLMORE, Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means, it was resolved, that the Report of the Secretary of the Treasury be referred to that Committee, except that part relating to a fiscal agent, on which a select committee had been appointed.

Mr. HOLMES, of S. C. presented a memorial of inhabitants of Charleston, recommending an appropriation of one year's salary to the family of the late President, WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON.

THE SPEAKER laid before the House the testimony of the contested election of Mr. BANKS of Pa. Referred to the Committee on Elections. Also, an account of the Treasurer of the United States, of the contingent expenditures for the service of the Post Office Department, for the year ending July 4, 1840, which was laid on the table and ordered to be printed.

The motion to reconsider the vote on the amendment dropping the 21st rule of last Congress was then taken up, and Mr. INGHAM resumed from yesterday his remarks, and entered into an elaborate examination of the subject, in opposition to the agitation of the subject of Abolition at present, and showing that the tendency of the measures of Abolitionists is to separate the Union. He was followed at some length by Mr. MARSHALL, of Ky., in opposition to the reconsideration. The question was then taken, and the House, by Yeas 110, Nays 116, refused to reconsider the vote.

Mr. WISE then called up the motion to reconsider the vote adopting the rules of the last House, except the 21st, on which he gave notice that he intended to speak, but gave way, and the House, at 6 o'clock, adjourned.

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGES.**—Mr. E. Walker, 114 Fulton-street, has published a new edition of the President's Messages and other important documents, which contains President Harrison's Call of an Extra Session, President Tyler's Address to the People of the United States, and his Message at the Extra Session. This is a most valuable work.

"A Fireman" requests us to call the attention of his brother Firemen and the City authorities to the many filthy buildings now being erected in our City, and especially to those on the corner of Duane-st. and Broadway. We do so with pleasure; and suggest one improvement to the remedy his proposals. It is as follows: Let the Engineers of the Fire Department keep a look out for all such shabby structures, and, on finding one, immediately give the Insurance Companies formal notice that they cannot feel themselves justified in ordering or permitting our brave Firemen to peril their lives under such shingle walls. This remedy would soon prove efficient. Think of it, Firemen!

We are daily required again and again to remonstrate against the horrible condition of our Streets, and the great numbers of Dogs, Hogs, and other forbidden animals by which they are so thickly infested. We heartily agree with those who address us on the subject; but what is the use of wringing about it? Officers of the City! do your duty this year, or you will provoke the People to do theirs next Spring!

The beautiful steamboat Maid of Orleans was lost on the 27th ult. by striking on a snag in the Mississippi near Hat Island, while on her passage from St. Louis to New-Orleans. She went down in three minutes, hardly allowing time for the passengers and crew to escape; indeed it was feared that some of the former were drowned. The hull of the boat will be a total loss; the engine, furniture, &c. will be saved. The cargo in the hold, tobacco, pork, &c. will be lost; the lead on deck, about 2500 pigs, will probably be saved. The Maid was valued at \$25,000 and was fully insured at St. Louis, where she was owned.

TEXAS sends greeting to Uncle Sam that she don't want any more of his Lawyers, Doctors, Gamblers, Office-Seekers, miscellaneous scoundrels or gentlemen that would like to live by their wits as emigrants. Reason—got enough now. Females and Mechanics always acceptable.

A number of farmers in the vicinity of Woodville, S. C. have formed an Agricultural Club, the object of which is to visit the plantations of each member and see by practical observation the different modes of culture, the management of stock, and in general to assist each other by advice.

The Union Bank of Mississippi burnt \$350,000 of redeemed Post Notes on the 19th ult.

**The Men of the West.**—A recent Nashville Union contains the following interesting paragraph: A little group of veterans—five in number, one of whom was Gen. Jackson, all of whom were companions in the early settlement of the Mississippi Valley—happened together at the post office in this place a few days ago, when in the course of their conversation about events of olden time, they mentioned their several ages, which, added together, made an aggregate of 383 years. Of the five, Gen. Jackson, who was 74 in March, is the youngest.

**Sad Accident.**—As Mr. Stryker and Mr. Berry of Gravesend, L. I. were riding through Brooklyn yesterday in a two-horse wagon, the bolt attaching the whiffletree to the horses came out, on which the horses took fright and ran furiously down Fulton-street, until the wagon struck a post, throwing both gentlemen violently on the pavement. Mr. Berry had his leg broken just above the knee, and Mr. Stryker received several internal injuries.

**Taxpayers.**—The Herald inquires—"When will our (Bennett's) friends hold a meeting? When will Satan's friends hold a meeting?" Sure enough.

## APPOINTMENTS BY THE GOVERNOR AND SENATE.

June 7th, 1841.

WILLIAM H. AVERILL, of Cooperstown, Otsego Co., a Bank Commissioner, in place of Bates Cook, deceased.  
Crafts J. Wright of Cincinnati, Ohio, Henry Martin of Providence, R. I., and Charles Jewett of Niles, Michigan, Commissioners of Bonds for the State of New-York.  
Charles R. Buckner of the City of New-York, a Notary Public for the City and County of New-York, in place of James Hazard, resigned.

**CONGRESS IN FUTURE.**—The journals are talking of a new Apportionment of Congress on a ratio of 54,000 or 60,000, giving from 250 to 300 Members of the House! We are in favor of a ratio of 100,000, which would give 150 Members—who can do the business of a Session in half the time that 250 or 300 can do it, and at one-third the expense. Will not the PEOPLE speak out on this point before December?—We implore them to do so, and prevent an enormous and utterly useless expenditure of their time and money.

**HURRICANE IN NEW-HAMPSHIRE.**—Hill's N. H. Patriot says that on Wednesday, the 2d, an almost dry tempest swept over the State from North to South. At Lyman, about 100 miles north of Concord, the time of its passage was 2 o'clock, P. M.; it passed over Concord at 5 the same evening. Many trees were blown down and the streets swept clean of dust and sand. In some places there was a little rain for a few minutes. The gust extended over a considerable width of country, and neither increased nor lessened greatly in its passage.

**MORE MURDER.**—The Atlanta (Miss.) Gazette gives the particulars of a horrible murder perpetrated at that place on the 29th ult. A low villain named Walker stabbed a mechanic named Rawlston, so that he died in a few hours, for a remark of the latter at which he took offence. He was pursued and taken, but not without considerable difficulty.

**Sentence of Bradlee.**—The motion of Bradlee the mail robber's Counsel for a new trial was overruled by the Court, and he was sentenced on Monday to ten years' confinement in the State Prison on the first count of the indictment. His sentence on the other two counts on which he was found guilty was postponed.

**RED RIVER RAFT.**—Capt. Shreve reports to the War Department that he cannot advantageously proceed with the clearing out of the Red River Raft before November. The climate is intensely hot and sickly in summer. Laborers cannot be obtained in the vicinity, but must be brought from the region of the Ohio, and these would be dead or disabled before they had been employed a month in summer. He therefore recommends that the steamboat Eradicator should be put into dry dock and thoroughly repaired this summer, and every thing got in readiness for an efficient recommencement on the 1st of November. We presume this course will be pursued.

**ROBBER CAUGHT.**—On Sunday evening a Mr. Chandler, at Rochester, engaged a negro named Dersley to conduct him to a place of infamy. As might have been expected he was led to a favorable place, knocked down and robbed. The negro was arrested on Tuesday.

Richard Graves was tried in the Common Pleas at Syracuse last week and acquitted on an indictment for grand larceny, in purloining money from the trunks of passengers on the Railroad. The trial lasted two days; Wall's testimony as an accomplice was rejected by the court, after an elaborate argument by counsel on both sides.

The Pennsylvania Military Convention assembled on Monday at Harrisburg, and adjourned the following day.—It was rather a flat affair. A preamble and resolutions were adopted, and a committee appointed to get up a Military Journal. A resolution condemning the West Point Military Academy was debated and rejected by a large majority.

Benjamin Higgins, mate of the schooner Washington, who was bound over at Boston on Wednesday on a charge of kidnapping a negro slave owned at Newbern, N. C. has been discharged. A majority of the jury were of opinion that the provisions of the Statute by virtue of which he was arrested did not apply to his case.

We bestowed considerable time and patience on our analysis of the vote in the House on the repeal of the Gag Rule. We see it transferred to the Newark Daily without credit. Hardly fair.

A Grand Vocal and Instrumental Concert will be given at the Colomade Garden, Brooklyn, on Wednesday evening next in aid of a Charitable Society. Some of the best Musical talent of our City has been engaged. Particulars hereafter.

A fire on Tuesday night at Baltimore destroyed the smith-shop of Messrs. Dull & Beauchamp, and seriously injured some of the adjoining buildings.

The Legislature of Connecticut before adjourning passed Resolutions hostile to the Sub-Treasury, and in favor of a National Bank.

"THE GOTHAMITE," a new journal of fun and humor, is announced as forthcoming. F. O. Taylor, P. C. Baker, D. C. Moorhead, Editors.

The schooner Ringold arrived at New-Orleans from Matamoros on the 1st, having left on the 14th ult. She brings \$14,400 specie, consigned to two houses in New-Orleans.

The Steam Grist and Saw Mills of Mr. William Cogball, in Marion, Wayne Co. N. Y., were burnt down on the 3d inst. Loss about \$5,000; insurance \$2,000.

The Ontario Repository states that the growing Wheat looks poor in that quarter. Reason—the spring was so cold and wet, and the summer is too dry and hot.

Mark Adams, a truckman in Boston, was convicted a Wednesday of cruelty to his horse, and fined ten dollars and costs.

Eli Lewis, Esq., who has been for several years Associate Editor of the Baltimore Patriot, has withdrawn from that journal.

L. A. Gadey, of Philadelphia, has published all 9 Waverley Novels for \$5.

Pittsburg, Pa. it is stated is very nearly the centre population of the United States.

The Silk Culture flourishes in Upper Louisiana.

H. Russell, the vocalist, was at Pittsburg on the 2d.

**SUMMER FASHIONS.**—Among the numerous advertisements in a paper of establishments where may be procured, at moderate charge for cash, gentlemen's apparel, we cannot refrain from calling attention to that of Mr. Booth, 142 Fulton-st., because we are better acquainted with him than many others, having for two seasons past received our outer gear from his fashionable warehouse. To say we have been well served, is but to speak the simple truth; and we are in our confidence in his skill and judgment, that we can cordially commend gentlemen to give his establishment a portion of their patronage. For gentlemanly demeanor, reasonable prices, goods of superior quality, and a neat fit, Mr. Booth is not excelled by many of his line of business.

An Eastern paper stated about the last of May that the corn fields in that vicinity were generally supplied with Pease's Cider stick in every hill—to prevent the corn taking cold. The idea is good that we presume the author has taken out a patent for it. So the Candy has of course long been superseded and probably made by the scorching suns of June, we respectfully recommend that a quantity of Pease's Ice Cream be now substituted as a protection from that of Pease's Cider. We warrant the efficacy of the remedy, and that it will be heeded to take—on the contrary, quite the reverse. But no crows or other sensible creatures would molest the corn with cream lusted. It may be found in perfection at 265 Broadway.